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# Some fixed point theorems in complex valued metric spaces

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Thailand**Abstract**

Owning the concept of complex valued metric spaces introduced by Azam *et al.*, we prove several fixed point theorems for mappings satisfying certain point-dependent contractive conditions. The main results announced by Sintunavarat and Kumam (J. Inequal. Appl. 2012:84, 2012), Rouzkard and Imdad (Comput. Math. Appl., 2012, doi:10.1016/j.camwa.2012.02.063), and Dass and Gupta (Indian J. Pure Appl. Math. 6(12):1455-1458, 1975) are deduced from our results under weaker assumptions.

**1 Introduction**

The concept of a complex valued metric space which is a generalization of the classical metric space was recently introduced by Azam, Fisher and Khan (see [1]). To mention this, let us recall a natural relation  $\preceq$  on  $\mathbb{C}$ , the set of complex numbers as follows: for  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z_1 \preceq z_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \operatorname{Re}(z_1) \leq \operatorname{Re}(z_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z_1) \leq \operatorname{Im}(z_2),$$

$$z_1 \prec z_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \operatorname{Re}(z_1) < \operatorname{Re}(z_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z_1) < \operatorname{Im}(z_2).$$

**Definition 1.1** Let  $X$  be a nonempty set. A mapping  $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is called a *complex valued metric* on  $X$  if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (CM1)  $0 \preceq d(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $d(x, y) = 0 \iff x = y$ ;
- (CM2)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$  for all  $x, y \in X$ ;
- (CM3)  $d(x, y) \preceq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ .

In this case, we say that  $(X, d)$  is a *complex valued metric space*.

It is obvious that this concept is a generalization of the classical metric. In fact, if  $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfies (CM1)-(CM3), then this  $d$  is a *metric* in the classical sense; that is, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (M1)  $0 \leq d(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $d(x, y) = 0 \iff x = y$ ;
- (M2)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$  for all  $x, y \in X$ ;
- (M3)  $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ .

The following definition is an analogue of several concepts in the classical theory of metric spaces and they are discussed in [1]. There are also other interesting types of generalization of metric spaces; for example, see [2, 3].

**Definition 1.2** Suppose that  $(X, d)$  is a complex valued metric space.

- We say that a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  is a *Cauchy sequence* if for every  $0 < c \in \mathbb{C}$  there exists an integer  $N$  such that  $d(x_n, x_m) < c$  for all  $n, m \geq N$ .
- We say that  $\{x_n\}$  *converges to an element*  $x \in X$  if for every  $0 < c \in \mathbb{C}$  there exists an integer  $N$  such that  $d(x_n, x) < c$  for all  $n \geq N$ . In this case, we write  $x_n \xrightarrow{d} x$ .
- We say that  $(X, d)$  is *complete* if every Cauchy sequence in  $X$  converges to a point in  $X$ .

The following fact is summarized from Azam, Fisher and Khan's paper [1]. In fact, (b) and (c) of Proposition 1.3 are their Lemmas 2 and 3.

**Proposition 1.3** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complex value metric space. Suppose that  $d = d_1 + id_2$  where  $d_1, d_2 : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , that is,  $d_1 = \operatorname{Re}(d)$  and  $d_2 = \operatorname{Im}(d)$ . Then the following assertions hold.*

- $|d| = (d_1^2 + d_2^2)^{1/2} : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a (classical) metric on  $X$ .
- If  $\{x_n\}$  is a sequence in  $X$  and  $x \in X$ , then  $x_n \xrightarrow{d} x$  if and only if  $x_n \xrightarrow{|d|} x$ .
- $(X, d)$  is complete if and only if  $(X, |d|)$  is complete.

The following common fixed point theorem was also proved by Azam, Fisher and Khan. This can be viewed as a generalization of the well-known Banach fixed point theorem.

**Theorem 1.4** ([1]) *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space, and let  $\lambda, \mu$  be nonnegative real numbers such that  $\lambda + \mu < 1$ . Suppose that  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$  are mappings satisfying:*

$$d(Sx, Ty) \preceq \lambda d(x, y) + \frac{\mu d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} \quad \forall x, y \in X. \quad (1)$$

*Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.*

In this paper, we continue the study of fixed point theorems in complex valued metric spaces. The obtained results are generalizations of recent results proved by Sintunavarat and Kumam [4], Rouzkard and Imdad [5]. Moreover, we improve several assumptions on the involved mappings. It should be noted that there are also some different fixed point theorems recently proved in [6].

## 2 Main result

Throughout the paper, let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ .

**Proposition 2.1** *Let  $x_0 \in X$  and define the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  by*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{2n+1} &= Sx_{2n}, \\ x_{2n+2} &= Tx_{2n+1}, \quad \text{for all } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

*Assume that there exists a mapping  $\lambda : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  satisfying*

$$\lambda(TSx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda(x, STy) \leq \lambda(x, y) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X.$$

*Then  $\lambda(x_{2n}, y) \leq \lambda(x_0, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, x_{2n+1}) \leq \lambda(x, x_1)$  for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$*

*Proof* Let  $x, y \in X$  and  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Then we have

$$\lambda(x_{2n}, y) = \lambda(TSx_{2n-2}, y) \leq \lambda(x_{2n-2}, y) = \lambda(TSx_{2n-4}, y) \leq \dots \leq \lambda(x_0, y).$$

Similarly, we have

$$\lambda(x, x_{2n+1}) = \lambda(x, STx_{2n-1}) \leq \lambda(x, x_{2n-1}) = \lambda(x, STx_{2n-3}) \leq \dots \leq \lambda(x, x_1). \quad \square$$

**Lemma 2.2** Let  $\lambda, \mu : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  and  $x, y \in X$ . If  $S$  and  $T$  satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} d(Sx, TSx) &\lesssim \lambda(x, Sx)d(x, Sx) + \mu(x, Sx) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(Sx, TSx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)}, \\ d(STy, Ty) &\lesssim \lambda(Ty, y)d(Ty, y) + \mu(Ty, y) \frac{d(Ty, STy)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(Ty, y)}, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} |d(Sx, TSx)| &\leq \lambda(x, Sx)|d(x, Sx)| + \mu(x, Sx)|d(Sx, TSx)|, \\ |d(STy, Ty)| &\leq \lambda(Ty, y)|d(Ty, y)| + \mu(Ty, y)|d(Ty, STy)|, \end{aligned}$$

respectively.

*Proof* We can write

$$\begin{aligned} |d(Sx, TSx)| &\leq \left| \lambda(x, Sx)d(x, Sx) + \mu(x, Sx) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(Sx, TSx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)} \right| \\ &\leq \lambda(x, Sx)|d(x, Sx)| + \mu(x, Sx) \left| \frac{d(x, Sx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)} \right| |d(Sx, TSx)| \\ &\leq \lambda(x, Sx)|d(x, Sx)| + \mu(x, Sx)|d(Sx, TSx)|. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Similarly, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |d(STy, Ty)| &\leq \left| \lambda(Ty, y)d(Ty, y) + \mu(Ty, y) \frac{d(Ty, STy)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(Ty, y)} \right| \\ &\leq \lambda(Ty, y)|d(Ty, y)| + \mu(Ty, y) \left| \frac{d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(y, Ty)} \right| |d(Ty, STy)| \\ &\leq \lambda(Ty, y)|d(y, Ty)| + \mu(Ty, y)|d(STy, Ty)|. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$\square$

**Lemma 2.3** Let  $\{x_n\}$  be a sequence in  $X$  and  $h \in [0, 1)$ . If  $a_n = |d(x_n, x_{n+1})|$  satisfies

$$a_n \leq ha_{n-1}, \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (5)$$

then  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence.

*Proof* Let  $h \in [0, 1)$ . Then

$$a_n \leq ha_{n-1} \leq h^2 a_{n-2} \leq \dots \leq h^n a_0, \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

For  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $m > n$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |d(x_n, x_m)| &\leq a_n + a_{n+1} + \cdots + a_{m-1} \\ &\leq h^n (1 + h + h^2 + \cdots + h^{m-n-1}) a_0 \\ &\leq \frac{h^n}{1-h} a_0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have  $|d(x_n, x_m)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , and hence  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.4** Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \mu, \gamma : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, STy) \leq \lambda(x, y)$ ,  
 $\mu(TSx, y) \leq \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, STy) \leq \mu(x, y)$ ,  
 $\gamma(TSx, y) \leq \gamma(x, y)$  and  $\gamma(x, STy) \leq \gamma(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) + \gamma(x, y) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$d(Sx, Ty) \preceq \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma(x, y) \frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (6)$$

Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.

*Proof* Let  $x, y \in X$ . From (6), we consider

$$\begin{aligned} d(Sx, TSx) &\preceq \lambda(x, Sx)d(x, Sx) + \mu(x, Sx) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(Sx, TSx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)} \\ &\quad + \gamma(x, Sx) \frac{d(Sx, Sx)d(x, TSx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)} \\ &= \lambda(x, Sx)d(x, Sx) + \mu(x, Sx) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(Sx, TSx)}{1 + d(x, Sx)}. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 2.2, we have

$$|d(Sx, TSx)| \leq \lambda(x, Sx)|d(x, Sx)| + \mu(x, Sx)|d(Sx, TSx)|. \quad (7)$$

Similarly, we get

$$\begin{aligned} d(STy, Ty) &\preceq \lambda(Ty, y)d(Ty, y) + \mu(Ty, y) \frac{d(Ty, STy)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(Ty, y)} \\ &\quad + \gamma(Ty, y) \frac{d(y, STy)d(Ty, Ty)}{1 + d(Ty, y)} \\ &= \lambda(Ty, y)d(Ty, y) + \mu(Ty, y) \frac{d(Ty, STy)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(Ty, y)}. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 2.2, we have

$$|d(STy, Ty)| \leq \lambda(Ty, y)|d(Ty, y)| + \mu(Ty, y)|d(Ty, STy)|. \quad (8)$$

Let  $x_0 \in X$  and the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  be defined by (2). We show that  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence. From Proposition 2.1, (7), (8) and for all  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |d(x_{2k+1}, x_{2k})| &= |d(STx_{2k-1}, Tx_{2k-1})| \\ &\leq \lambda(Tx_{2k-1}, x_{2k-1})|d(Tx_{2k-1}, x_{2k-1})| \\ &\quad + \mu(Tx_{2k-1}, x_{2k-1})|d(Tx_{2k-1}, STx_{2k-1})| \\ &= \lambda(x_{2k}, x_{2k-1})|d(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})| + \mu(x_{2k}, x_{2k-1})|d(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})| \\ &\leq \lambda(x_0, x_{2k-1})|d(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})| + \mu(x_0, x_{2k-1})|d(x_{2k+1}, x_{2k})| \\ &\leq \lambda(x_0, x_1)|d(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})| + \mu(x_0, x_1)|d(x_{2k+1}, x_{2k})|, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$|d(x_{2k+1}, x_{2k})| \leq \frac{\lambda(x_0, x_1)}{1 - \mu(x_0, x_1)} |d(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})|. \quad (9)$$

Similarly, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |d(x_{2k+2}, x_{2k+1})| &= |d(TSx_{2k}, Sx_{2k})| \\ &\leq \lambda(x_{2k}, Sx_{2k})|d(x_{2k}, Sx_{2k})| + \mu(x_{2k}, Sx_{2k})|d(Sx_{2k}, TSx_{2k})| \\ &= \lambda(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})|d(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})| + \mu(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})|d(x_{2k+1}, x_{2k+2})| \\ &\leq \lambda(x_0, x_{2k+1})|d(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})| + \mu(x_0, x_{2k+1})|d(x_{2k+2}, x_{2k+1})| \\ &\leq \lambda(x_0, x_1)|d(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})| + \mu(x_0, x_1)|d(x_{2k+2}, x_{2k+1})|, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$|d(x_{2k+2}, x_{2k+1})| \leq \frac{\lambda(x_0, x_1)}{1 - \mu(x_0, x_1)} |d(x_{2k}, x_{2k+1})|. \quad (10)$$

Let  $h = \frac{\lambda(x_0, x_1)}{1 - \mu(x_0, x_1)} < 1$ . Then we have

$$|d(x_{n+1}, x_n)| \leq h |d(x_{n-1}, x_n)|, \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (11)$$

From Lemma 2.3, we have  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(X, d)$ . By the completeness of  $X$ , there exists  $z \in X$  such that  $x_n \rightarrow z$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Next, we show that  $z$  is a fixed point of  $S$ . By (6) and Proposition 2.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, Sz) &\lesssim d(z, Tx_{2n+1}) + d(Tx_{2n+1}, Sz) \\ &= d(z, x_{2n+2}) + d(Sz, Tx_{2n+1}) \\ &\lesssim d(z, x_{2n+2}) + \lambda(z, x_{2n+1})d(z, x_{2n+1}) + \mu(z, x_{2n+1}) \frac{d(z, Sz)d(x_{2n+1}, Tx_{2n+1})}{1 + d(z, x_{2n+1})} \\ &\quad + \gamma(z, x_{2n+1}) \frac{d(x_{2n+1}, Sz)d(z, Tx_{2n+1})}{1 + d(z, x_{2n+1})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lesssim d(z, x_{2n+2}) + \lambda(z, x_1)d(z, x_{2n+1}) + \mu(z, x_1) \frac{d(z, Sz)d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2})}{1 + d(z, x_{2n+1})} \\ & + \gamma(z, x_1) \frac{d(x_{2n+1}, Sz)d(z, x_{2n+2})}{1 + d(z, x_{2n+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $d(z, Sz) = 0$  and hence  $z = Sz$ .

We also show that  $z$  is a fixed point of  $T$ . By (6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, Tz) & \lesssim d(z, Sx_{2n}) + d(Sx_{2n}, Tz) \\ & \lesssim d(z, x_{2n+1}) + \lambda(x_{2n}, z)d(x_{2n}, z) + \mu(x_{2n}, z) \frac{d(x_{2n}, Sx_{2n})d(z, Tz)}{1 + d(x_{2n}, z)} \\ & + \gamma(x_{2n}, z) \frac{d(z, Sx_{2n})d(x_{2n}, Ty)}{1 + d(x_{2n}, z)} \\ & \lesssim d(z, x_{2n+1}) + \lambda(x_0, z)d(x_{2n}, z) + \mu(x_0, z) \frac{d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})d(z, Tz)}{1 + d(x_{2n}, z)} \\ & + \gamma(x_0, z) \frac{d(z, x_{2n+1})d(x_{2n}, Ty)}{1 + d(x_{2n}, z)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $d(z, Tz) = 0$  and hence  $z = Tz$ . Therefore,  $z$  is a common fixed point of  $S$  and  $T$ .

Finally, we show the uniqueness. Suppose that there is  $z^* \in X$  such that  $z^* = Sz^* = Tz^*$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, z^*) & = d(Sz, Tz^*) \\ & \lesssim \lambda(z, z^*)d(z, z^*) + \mu(z, z^*) \frac{d(z, Sz)d(z^*, Tz^*)}{1 + d(z, z^*)} + \gamma(z, z^*) \frac{d(z^*, Sz)d(z, Tz^*)}{1 + d(z, z^*)} \\ & = \lambda(z, z^*)d(z, z^*) + \gamma(z, z^*) \frac{d(z^*, z)d(z, z^*)}{1 + d(z, z^*)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |d(z, z^*)| & \leq \lambda(z, z^*)|d(z, z^*)| + \gamma(z, z^*)|d(z, z^*)| \left| \frac{d(z, z^*)}{1 + d(z, z^*)} \right| \\ & \leq \lambda(z, z^*)|d(z, z^*)| + \gamma(z, z^*)|d(z, z^*)| \\ & \leq (\lambda(z, z^*) + \gamma(z, z^*))|d(z, z^*)|. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lambda(z, z^*) + \gamma(z, z^*) < 1$ , we have  $|d(z, z^*)| = 0$ . Thus  $z = z^*$ . □

By setting  $S = T$  in Theorem 2.4, we deduce the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.5** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \mu, \gamma : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (a)  $\lambda(Tx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, Ty) \leq \lambda(x, y)$ ,  
 $\mu(Tx, y) \leq \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, Ty) \leq \mu(x, y)$ ,  
 $\gamma(Tx, y) \leq \gamma(x, y)$  and  $\gamma(x, Ty) \leq \gamma(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) + \gamma(x, y) < 1$ ;

(c)

$$d(Tx, Ty) \lesssim \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y)\frac{d(x, Tx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma(x, y)\frac{d(y, Tx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (12)$$

Then  $T$  has a unique common fixed point.

By choosing  $\gamma = 0$  in Theorem 2.4, we deduce the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.6** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \mu : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, STy) \leq \lambda(x, y)$ ,  
 $\mu(TSx, y) \leq \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, STy) \leq \mu(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$d(Sx, Ty) \lesssim \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y)\frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (13)$$

Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.

By choosing  $\mu = 0$  in Theorem 2.4, we deduce the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.7** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \gamma : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, STy) \leq \lambda(x, y)$ ,  
 $\gamma(TSx, y) \leq \gamma(x, y)$  and  $\gamma(x, STy) \leq \gamma(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \gamma(x, y) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$d(Sx, Ty) \lesssim \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \gamma(x, y)\frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (14)$$

Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.

The following result is closely related to Corollary 2.5 with  $\gamma = 0$ . The real valued metric space version of this result is an extension of Dass and Gupta's result [7].

**Theorem 2.8** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \mu : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1)$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (a)  $\lambda(Tx, y) \leq \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, Ty) \leq \lambda(x, y)$ ,  
 $\mu(Tx, y) \leq \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, Ty) \leq \mu(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$d(Tx, Ty) \lesssim \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y)\frac{d(y, Ty)[1 + d(x, Tx)]}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (15)$$

Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point.

*Proof* Let  $x_0 \in X$  and the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  be defined by

$$x_{n+1} = Tx_n, \quad \text{where } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (16)$$

We show that  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence. From (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) &= d(Tx_n, Tx_{n+1}) \\ &\preceq \lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_n, x_{n+1}) \frac{d(x_{n+1}, Tx_{n+1})[1 + d(x_n, Tx_n)]}{1 + d(x_n, x_{n+1})} \\ &= \lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_n, x_{n+1}) \frac{d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})[1 + d(x_n, x_{n+1})]}{1 + d(x_n, x_{n+1})} \\ &= \lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (a) that

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) &\preceq \lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_n, x_{n+1})d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) \\ &\preceq \lambda(x_0, x_{n+1})d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_0, x_{n+1})d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) \\ &\preceq \lambda(x_0, x_0)d(x_n, x_{n+1}) + \mu(x_0, x_0)d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$|d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})| \leq \lambda(x_0, x_0)|d(x_n, x_{n+1})| + \mu(x_0, x_0)|d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})|,$$

and hence

$$|d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})| \leq \frac{\lambda(x_0, x_0)}{1 - \mu(x_0, x_0)} |d(x_n, x_{n+1})|, \quad \text{for all } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (17)$$

Let  $h = \frac{\lambda(x_0, x_0)}{1 - \mu(x_0, x_0)} < 1$ . Then

$$|d(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})| \leq h |d(x_n, x_{n+1})|, \quad \text{for all } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

From Lemma 2.3, we have  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(X, d)$ . By the completeness of  $X$ , there exists  $z \in X$  such that  $x_n \rightarrow z$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Next, we show that  $z$  is a fixed point of  $T$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, Tz) &\preceq d(z, Tx_n) + d(Tx_n, Tz) \\ &\preceq d(z, x_{n+1}) + \lambda(x_n, z)d(x_n, z) + \mu(x_n, z) \frac{d(z, Tz)[1 + d(x_n, Tx_n)]}{1 + d(z, x_n)} \\ &\preceq d(z, x_{n+1}) + \lambda(x_0, z)d(x_n, z) + \mu(x_0, z) \frac{d(z, Tz)[1 + d(x_n, x_{n+1})]}{1 + d(z, x_n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $\mu(x_0, z) \in [0, 1)$ . Therefore, we get  $d(z, Tz) \preceq \mu(x_0, z)d(z, Tz)$ , that is,  $z = Tz$ .



Finally, we show the uniqueness. Suppose that there is  $z^* \in X$  such that  $z^* = Tz^*$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, z^*) &= d(Tz, Tz^*) \\ &\preceq \lambda(z, z^*)d(z, z^*) + \mu(z, z^*) \frac{d(z^*, Tz^*)[1 + d(z, Tz)]}{1 + d(z, z^*)} \\ &= \lambda(z, z^*)d(z, z^*). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lambda(z, z^*) \in [0, 1]$ , we have  $d(z, z^*) = 0$ , that is,  $z = z^*$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

### 3 Deduced results

#### 3.1 Sintunavarat and Kumam's results

We deduce the main result of [4] as follows.

**Theorem 3.1** ([4, Theorem 3.1]) *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\Lambda, \Xi : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (i)  $\Lambda(Sx) \leq \Lambda(x)$  and  $\Xi(Sx) \leq \Xi(x)$ ;
- (ii)  $\Lambda(Tx) \leq \Lambda(x)$  and  $\Xi(Tx) \leq \Xi(x)$ ;
- (iii)  $(\Lambda + \Xi)(x) < 1$ ;
- (iv)

$$d(Sx, Ty) \preceq \Lambda(x)d(x, y) + \frac{\Xi(x)d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}.$$

*Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.*

*Proof* Define  $\lambda, \mu : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by

$$\lambda(x, y) = \Lambda(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(x, y) = \Xi(x), \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X. \quad (18)$$

Then for all  $x, y \in X$ ,

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx, y) = \Lambda(TSx) \leq \Lambda(Sx) \leq \Lambda(x) = \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, STy) = \Lambda(x) = \lambda(x, y)$ ;  
 $\mu(TSx, y) = \Xi(TSx) \leq \Xi(Sx) \leq \Xi(x) = \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, STy) = \Xi(x) = \mu(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) = \Lambda(x) + \Xi(x) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$\begin{aligned} d(Sx, Ty) &\preceq \Lambda(x)d(x, y) + \frac{\Xi(x)d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} \\ &= \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y) \frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 2.6,  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.  $\square$

**Remark 1** It is worth mentioning that (i) and (ii) of Theorem 3.1 above can be weakened by the condition

$$\Lambda(TSx) \leq \Lambda(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \Xi(TSx) \leq \Xi(x), \quad \text{for all } x \in X.$$

### 3.2 Rouzkard and Imdad's results

The following corollary is easily obtained from our Theorem 2.4.

**Corollary 3.2** *Let  $(X, d)$  be a complete complex valued metric space and  $S, T : X \rightarrow X$ . If there exist mappings  $\lambda, \mu, \gamma : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ :*

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx) \leq \lambda(x)$ ,  $\mu(TSx) \leq \mu(x)$  and  $\gamma(TSx) \leq \gamma(x)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x) + \mu(x) + \gamma(x) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$d(Sx, Ty) \preceq \lambda(x)d(x, y) + \mu(x)\frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma(x)\frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \quad (19)$$

*Then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.*

*Proof* Define  $\lambda, \mu, \gamma : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by

$$\lambda(x, y) = \lambda(x), \quad \mu(x, y) = \mu(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(x, y) = \gamma(x), \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X. \quad (20)$$

Then for all  $x, y \in X$ ,

- (a)  $\lambda(TSx, y) = \lambda(TSx) \leq \lambda(x) = \lambda(x, y)$  and  $\lambda(x, STy) = \lambda(x) = \lambda(x, y)$ ;  
 $\mu(TSx, y) = \mu(TSx) \leq \mu(x) = \mu(x, y)$  and  $\mu(x, STy) = \mu(x) = \mu(x, y)$ ;  
 $\gamma(TSx, y) = \gamma(TSx) \leq \gamma(x) = \gamma(x, y)$  and  $\gamma(x, STy) = \gamma(x) = \gamma(x, y)$ ;
- (b)  $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) + \gamma(x, y) = \lambda(x) + \mu(x) + \gamma(x) < 1$ ;
- (c)

$$\begin{aligned} d(Sx, Ty) &\preceq \lambda(x)d(x, y) + \mu(x)\frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma(x)\frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} \\ &= \lambda(x, y)d(x, y) + \mu(x, y)\frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma(x, y)\frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.4,  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.  $\square$

Letting  $\lambda(\cdot) = \lambda$ ,  $\mu(\cdot) = \mu$  and  $\gamma(\cdot) = \gamma$  in Corollary 3.2 gives the following result proved by Rouzkard and Imdad in [5].

**Corollary 3.3** ([5]) *If  $S$  and  $T$  are self-mappings defined on a complete complex valued metric space  $(X, d)$  satisfying the condition*

$$d(Sx, Ty) \preceq \lambda d(x, y) + \mu \frac{d(x, Sx)d(y, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)} + \gamma \frac{d(y, Sx)d(x, Ty)}{1 + d(x, y)}$$

*for all  $x, y \in X$ , where  $\lambda, \mu, \gamma$  are nonnegative reals with  $\lambda + \mu + \gamma < 1$ , then  $S$  and  $T$  have a unique common fixed point.*

### 3.3 Dass and Gupta's results

Applying the proof of our Theorem 2.8, we can deduce the following result of Dass and Gupta [7] in the context of real valued metric spaces.

**Theorem 3.4** ([7]) *Let  $(X, d)$  be a real valued metric space. Let  $T : X \rightarrow X$  be such that*

(i)

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq \lambda d(x, y) + \frac{\mu d(y, Ty)[1 + d(x, Tx)]}{1 + d(x, y)}$$

*for all  $x, y \in X$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\mu > 0$ ,  $\lambda + \mu < 1$ , and*

(ii) *for some  $x_0 \in X$ , the sequence of iterates  $\{T^n(x_0)\}$  has a subsequence  $\{T^{n_k}(x_0)\}$  with*  

$$z = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^{n_k}(x_0).$$

*Then  $z$  is a unique fixed point of  $T$ .*

**Proof** Define  $\lambda, \mu : X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by

$$\lambda(x, y) = \lambda \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(x, y) = \mu, \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X.$$

Then the conditions (a), (b) and (c) of Theorem 2.8 are satisfied. Hence, we have  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(X, d)$ . By (ii), the whole sequence  $x_n \rightarrow z$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . It follows again from the proof of Theorem 2.8 that  $z$  is a unique fixed point of  $T$  as desired.  $\square$

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally and significantly to this research work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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